VOL. 24. NO. 7718. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885. FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

...ttle Express
...M.
...Trains run daily con-
...ington for all
...n Palace Drawing
...Portland at 6.30 A.M.
...through to St. Paul
...DIVISION
...SUNDAY
...Fri. Sat.
...6 AM 6 AM
...7 AM
...6 AM
...ROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.
...Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON.
...ARR'VE AT C R to Woodburn.
...ins for Wednesday and Saturday.
...leave Portland at 7.30 A.M.
...(Sunday excepted) leave Port-
...Friday and Friday
...WEST SIDE.
...EEN PORTLAND, SHEDDAN AND AIRLIE
...Mail Train. R R Whites
...ve Portland 8 A. M. Returning leave Airlie
...rrive at 5 A. M.
...light for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will
...ected at Forest Grove with Stages for
...Yamhill Divisions, respectively.
...eneral Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
...PENCOTT, JOHN MUIR,
...nager. Traffic Manager.
...A. L. MAXWELL,
...Ticket Agent.

...REAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
...ern Pacific Railroad.
...hortest Line to Chicago & the East.
...Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph,
...hison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Nor-
...gton, Quincy, St Louis, Indianapolis,
...Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all
...points south and southeast,
...Via
...ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

...NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
...Is the ONLY Line Running
...Passenger Trains,
...Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
...Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
...Luxuriant Day Coaches
...Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
...om Washington and Oregon Points
...To The East
...ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
...SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
...the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid
...change of cars
...is the only line running through emigrant
...from Portland
...Portland at 5.30 P. M. daily, arrive at Min-
...or St. Paul 12.30 P. M. fourth day
PACIFIC DIVISION
...leaves Front and G daily 9.25 A. M. arrive
...oma 8.05 P. M. connecting with Co's boats for
...on Puget Sound.
...HAS. S. FEE, General Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
...D CHARLTON, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent,
...No. 2 Washington st., Portland

...RLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
...regon & California R. R.
And Connections.
...San Francisco $33 to Sacramento $30
...onnections made at Ashland with stages of
...fornia and Oregon Stage Company
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
...EEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
7.30 A. M. Ashland 4.45 A. M.
8.45 P. M. Portland 4.25 P. M.
Albany Express Train
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
4.00 P. M. Lebanon 9.20 P. M.
4.45 A. M. Portland 10.05 A. M.
...Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mon-
...Thursdays. Returning leaves Ashland Tues-
...Fridays.
...R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the
...rains on the East Side Div from foot of F St.
West Side Division
...EEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
9.00 A. M. Corvallis 4.30 P. M.
5.30 A. M. Portland 3.00 P. M.
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
5.00 P. M. McMinnville 9.00 P. M.
5.45 A. M. Portland 8.50 A. M.
...ickets for sale and baggage checked as com-
...town office, cor Stark and Second streets,
...or principal points in California can only be
...and baggage checked and Corvallis says office,
...ner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
...t will not be received for shipment after five
...M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
...DEHLER. E P ROGERS,
...Manager G F & Pass. Agent.

...VOUS DEBILITY!
...DR. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT
...TREATMENT
...C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco Wakefulness Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity, leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
...GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
...To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a permanent cure. Guarantees issued only by
...GODARD, CLARKE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON.
...Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

...CIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1
BY MAIL POST-PAID.

...N THYSELF.
...t Medical Work on Manhood.
Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the Sexes resulting from indiscretion or ex...
...book for every man, young, middle-aged ...contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and ...eases, each one of which is invaluable; ...be duplicated for $25 by any ...physician whose experience for 25 years is ...hably never before fell to the lot of any phy... ...pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, ...ervy, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer ...very sense—the cheapest literary and pro... ...han any other work sold in this country for ...money will be refunded in every instance. ...GOLD medal, post-paid. Illustrative sam... ...Send now. Gilt medal awarded the ...National Medical Association to the ...ll be referred.
...NCE OF LIFE should be read by the ...person needing it, by the afflicted for relief, ...ed.—London Lancet.
...am specially sorry to whom THE SCI... ...LIFE will not be useful whether youth, ...man instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.
...Le Peab dy Medical Institute, Boston, Mass. who may ...ed in either of the above diseases during ...ars in the old country, have ...HEAL ...ly ...THYSELF

...ELD'S ...ATOR
THIS GREAT
STRENGTHENING
REMEDY
and NERVE TONIC
...CTION WITH NERVE AILING ...RIA, Nervous and ...ITY, Debility, Loss of ...ory, Weakness ...Nervousness, ...ble Decay, Impotency, ...Weakness, Drains upon the ...PROSTATITIS ...Kidney Complaints, Diseases of the ...Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the ...Kidneys, Loss of Nervous Power, ...RESTORATION OF MANHOOD ...COMPLETED. IN THE CASE MAY BE ...ENT. EFFECT ABSOLUTELY CURAN... ...$5 per bottle, or six bottles for $10 ...ipt of price, or C.O.D. to any address ...by DR. C. D. SALFIELD, ...216 Kearney St., San Francisco Cal. ...sufficient to show diagnosis, ...will be sent, to any one ...applying by letter stating ...his symptoms and age. ...strictly confidential, by letter or at
...Debility Quick permanent cure. Book free. ...Chronic Agency, 104 Fulton St., N. Y.

ROYAL
ROYAL ROUTE
ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
...Absolutely Pure.
...powder never varies. A marvel of purity ...and wholesomeness. More economical than ...ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition ...with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or ...phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
...W. E. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

...ON ...TEN
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
...THE ...BEST TONIC.
...This medicine, combining Iron with pure ...vegetable tonics quickly and completely ...cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, ...Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, ...and Neuralgia.
...It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the ...Kidneys and Liver.
...It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to ...Women, and all who lead sedentary lives ...It does not injure the teeth cause headache or ...produce constipation—other iron medicines do ...It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates ...the whole system, aids the assimilation of food re... ...lieves Heartburn and Belching and strengthens ...the muscles and nerves.
...For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of ...Energy, &c., it has no equal.
...The genuine has above trade mark and ...crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
...Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
...SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
...SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD
...Wholesale Agents, Portland, Or.

...ND BE SURE ...IN THE PASTRY
IF
DR. PRICE'S CELEBRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS
...ARE USED.
...Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., Flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
...NO STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
...Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
...New York.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with ...sixty years of age, for many years a resi... ...of this city, who has been at times extremely ...ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it ...was worms. He took his attending physician's ...medicine, but the physician at once ridiculed ...his idea, and refused to attend him any longer ...if he did not mention Dr C McLane's Ver... ...midge and asked him if he would take it, he ...said yes—I must take something to get relief ...from pain.
...They at once procured a bottle of *Dr C McLane's Vermifuge*, and he took one dose. The ...next day, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying excellent health, ...all in the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes ...this business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by regular ...physicians, and induces them to try Dr. C McLane's Vermifuge. So far he has found each one ...of twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He has ...also selected that D C McLane's Vermifuge, ...prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, is far ...superior to any other known remedy, and that it ...can be generally known would not fail to save ...many valuable lives. For further particulars ...inquire of Mrs Hardin, 143½ Cannon street, New ...York City.

The Only Genuine
...Cane's Vermifuge,
Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,
PREPARED BY
...MC NG BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEALTH.

...Speedily cured many of the most ...distressing of human ills by the ...Dr. GOODALL, Albany, Brunswick Ga.
...Have been using with much success for many ...years, and can truly say it is the best medicine ...I have ever used in my family. J. W. WATTS, ...Dallas, Texas.
...I have used Dr. Goodall's Sarsaparilla with ...the most satisfactory results in my family, and ...would recommend it to all. SIDNEY HERBERT, ...Ed. & Collector Advertiser, Albany Ga.
...TWENTY YEARS.—I have been afflicted with ...rheumatism nearly twenty years was induced to try Dr. Swift's Spe... ...cific, and was entirely cured by it. MRS. EVA ALLISHON Macon Ga.
...Swift's Specific has relieved me of rheumatism in ...a case of the most severe kind. REV. W. A. NEVIN, Cor. S. Ill. Ala.
...Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on ...Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
...SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlanta Ga.

...Spectacle Case
We are now prepared to fill ...orders for the ...famous BUCKEYE LOCK. ...Wilzinski Bros. & Co., ...Portland, Or.
...Send 25 cents and the address of an eastern friend ...and receive sample copy. The best medium to circulate ...in the West.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Edmunds Calls up the Pacific Railroad Bill.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

It Unanimously Adopts a Resolution Asking Congress to Continue the Improvement of the Columbia River

Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—Mr Hoar asked unanimous consent to take up the Pacific railroad bill. He said it was an exceedingly important bill. It undertook to deal with vast government property of indebtedness to the government, and undertook to remove from further discussion a great many complicated questions. The bill was one that had excited a good deal of interest in the country, and Hoar supposed he was not going to say anything that would be disputed when he said it had created large interest among stock brokers. The newspapers were full of charges and counter-charges regarding it, and while he would make no charge against the press of the country as a body, some of the statements were of course inspired by the interests of speculative dealers in stocks. The bill, Hoar added, had not been stimulated or instigated by any railroad company, but was the result of original investigation by the judiciary committee, which had looked very carefully into the whole subject. He did not wish to push the bill to a vote to-day, but would like to have to-morrow. [illegible] bill and the accompanying report read, when he would make a short statement on the subject, or if [illegible] to-morrow.

The bill and the report were then read.

Hoar spoke at great length in explanation of the committee's bill, his argument for the most part being similar to that used in the report accompanying the bill and heretofore published. The [illegible] discussion, participated in by Garland, Hoar Sewall and Conger, and he [illegible] over.

The inter-state commerce bill was taken up and Pugh made a speech opposing the Reagan bill.

After an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

House

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—The chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs announced that it had referred the dynamite resolution to a sub-committee. The opinion was generally expressed that no action should be taken on the sub ject by the house.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Hatch (Missouri) in the chair, on the private calendar.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president, asking authority to return the ship Alert to the English government, with suitable acknowledgment; referred.

Also a communication from the secretary of state, recommending the passage of a joint resolution permitting military officers to be sent as military instructors to Cuba, in compliance with a request of the Cuban government. Referred.

The house at the evening session passed thirty pension bills, and adjourned until to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

GEORGE MAKES AN ARGUMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—To-day, while the house was considering a private bill for the payment of an Indian depredation claim, the whole subject of payments of that character was briefly discussed. Holman took the position that the government should only be held liable where there were treaty funds belonging to Indians, from which payment could be made. George, of Oregon, contended strongly that this was a narrow view, and made an extended argument in support of the position of government liability, even in case there are no treaty funds or annuities due Indians. George cited precedents, and argued that the whole theory and practice of legislation on this subject committed the government to the ultimate payment of Indian depredation claims. He said that for years eastern representatives had voted money from the treasury in payment of claims of that character along their own border, and in view of that historical fact he regarded it as unjust, now that the depredation border is removed from their immediate vicinity, to deny, through their more numerous representation, modern claims of western settlers.

A COOL REPLY FROM CHANDLER

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—Secretary Chandler, in response to the house resolution calling for information concerning the business upon which the Tallapoosa was engaged at the time of her loss, says she was fitted on a customary freighting cruise, but had, at times, been used to enable the secretary of the navy to visit naval stations or vessels, or the president to inspect ships or squadrons. "The Dispatch and the Tallapoosa," says the secretary, "while reasonably serving the purpose indicated, are not the most suitable vessels. They should be replaced by other and better steel ships, whenever the reconstruction of the navy, in accordance with modern requirements, has sufficiently progressed."

THE OKLAHOMA QUESTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In response to the senate resolution calling for information in respect to the proposed opening of Oklahoma lands to settlement, the secretary of the interior says that while the lands retain their present status they will continue to be a source of trouble. He can see no good reason why immense tracts of unoccupied lands shall be held for Indians to roam over, as they are desirable for settlement, but until existing affairs have been changed by agreement with the Indians and the integrity of treaties should be maintained. Memorials from Indians, protesting against the opening of the lands to settlement, accompany the communication.

IN FAVOR OF REFUNDING WAR TAXES

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—The house committee on claims has decided, by a vote of 9 to 4, to report the bill providing for refunding tax imposed by the government on the states and territories as a war tax, under acts of congress of August 5, 1861, and June 7, 1862, and releasing those states which yet owe taxes.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

It Unanimously Adopts a Resolution Advising Improvement of the Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—When the national board of trade resumed its session to-day, a proposition from the Portland, Oregon, board of trade, reciting the necessity for the improvement of the Columbia, was taken up, and Senator Dolph offered the following:

Resolved, That the necessities of commerce demand speedy removal of obstructions to navigation in the Columbia river, and we recommend congress that sufficient appropriations be made to secure completion of the improvements already commenced upon the river and the earliest and most practical time consistent with an economical expenditure of the appropriations.

Senator Dolph proceeded to set forth the importance of the proposed improvement to the northwest. The improvements of the Columbia river should not be charged to Oregon. It was not a local project but a plan for reclaiming a region by a river that drains 200,000 square miles. The value of products exported from its valley aggregated $21,870,000 last year.

Mr Tomb seconded the resolution. He said it would be well if the board could convince members of congress that the people were not in sympathy with their idea of economy. The people were not so solicitous in regard to the question of money. We have a great deal about the fate of taxation being too high and that it should be reduced. He did not believe in reducing taxation to such an extent that it would run into niggardly economy. He did not believe in the appropriation of money where there was no necessity for it or where it might be wasted in an extravagant way. He did believe the interests of this country and people demanded the cheapening of transportation rates and internal improvements. Economy was a good thing in its way, but niggardly economy was dangerous to the interests of the country.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A proposition presented by the Chicago board of trade, touching foreign discrimination against American pork was temporarily laid aside in order that all the Cincinnati members of the board may be present during its discussion.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The national bank act was the next subject discussed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the national board of trade respectfully memorialize the Banking and currency committee of the house of representatives carefully consider the propriety of so revising or amending the national banking act as to make the privileges of the law more efficient, especially the limit therein expressed of issuing money not in excess of one tenth of the capital of the bank to private corporations or individuals.

Resolved, That the executive committee memorialize congress to amend section 5,214 of the revised statutes, relating to mutual funds, as to [illegible] the section prohibiting certificates of checks, where no funds are on deposit against the same, more effective in the method of inflicting penalties for violation of the same, so that the penalty will be rigidly and strictly enforced.

THE SILVER QUESTION

The president called up the following propositions, the first submitted by the New York chamber of commerce, and the second by the Philadelphia board of trade:

First—In the opinion of this chamber that business would be greatly promoted by the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars.

Second—*Resolved*, That the continued coinage of dollars from the bullion of silver the commercial depression of our country [illegible] urged to [illegible] the law making such coinage compulsory.

There was a pause in the proceedings for a few moments, which was broken by Henry of New York who said: I see nobody is willing to father that bill. I wish to leave silver and gold alone and move to lay the resolution on the table.

Stearns immediately objected, and made an animated attack upon the silver dollar.

Henry deprecated any interference with silver coinage. He should not wonder if it appeared that certain banks in New York were at the bottom of this movement, and one of them at least was to threaten a panic, if the use of silver was persisted in. The matter should be left entirely to congress, and this board should not alarm the country by quibbling in it.

Turner offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions under discussion:

Resolved, That the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars is unwise, and that the secretary of the treasury should be empowered to use the present purchases of silver bullion and the coinage thereof, and further, that the secretary of the United States should be empowered to receive silver bullion on deposit and issue certificates of the usual denomination therefor, at the same.

Buchanan said he did not believe in lodging power of the kind proposed in the hands of any secretary of the treasury, especially at this time, when that official is to be changed and the country as all at sea as to who the official will be. He proposed to amend the proposition of the Philadelphia board of trade, so as to make it read that in addition to the repeal of the law making such coinage compulsory congress should also provide for the coinage of silver dollars of substantially gold value.

The proposition submitted by Buchanan was lost without division, and Thurber's substitute was voted down in the same way, after which the resolution of the Philadelphia board of trade was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT ADVISED

The board then adopted, without debate, the following resolution, presented by the Chicago board of trade:

Resolved, That the fullest information is necessary to the preservation of proper equilibrium between the great industries of the country, and that a department of commerce and manufacturing, should be established by the government to gather necessary information. Also that we endorse the bill now before congress, presented by Representative Dunham, and to establish a department of commerce, and recommend its adoption to the consideration of the United States.

OTHER QUESTIONS

The question of foreign discrimination against American pork, presented by the Chicago board of trade, was then taken up, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and urge upon congress the prompt passage of house bill 6405, to provide for inspection of live stock, hog products and dressed beef for export, and to authorize the president, in his discretion, to prohibit the importation of adulterated or unwholesome meat articles of food.

The question of reciprocity with Canada was then taken up, on a resolution from the New York board of trade and transportation. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That this board favors a reciprocity treaty with Canada, provided it be truly reciprocal in its provisions.

An animated discussion followed a motion to adopt the resolution. Incidentally the pending Spanish-American treaty came up, and was vigorously denounced, without finding any defender.

The resolution of the New York board was agreed to, and the general subject of reciprocity treaties was referred to the executive council for report at the next meeting.

The next question, that of the adoption of a resolution from the New York board, providing a government postal telegraph, provoked considerable opposition. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Baltimore board of trade, Indianapolis chamber of commerce, Indianapolis board of trade, New Haven chamber of commerce, Portland, Oregon, board of trade, Trenton, New Jersey, board of trade.

Nays—Boston Merchants' Association, Chicago board of trade, Detroit board of trade, Minneapolis board of trade New York board of trade and transportation, New York chamber of commerce.

The resolution urging the passage of the bill sent to congress by Secretary McCulloch, to provide for postponement of the collection of tax upon whisky in bond, was taken up, and after a long discussion, adopted without division.

A resolution was adopted, thanking the press for its complete reports of the proceedings, and the board adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

CONFERENCE ON THE SILVER QUESTION

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—A conference was held at the treasury department to-day, on the general question of the business prospects of the country, as affected by the alleged depreciation of silver. The conference present: Secretary McCulloch, Treasurer Wyman, Assistant Treasurer Acton of New York, and Messrs William Dowd, George S. Coe and Verandyke, bankers of New York. The secretary said, in referring to the conference, that the views of all were in harmony on the general question, that state and national finances do not call for any change in the present policy of the administration. There is no cause, he said, to apprehend any interruption in the material business prosperity of the country, nor anything to justify a depreciation in the value of silver certificates.

A RESPONSE FROM FAIR

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—Senator Fair to-day sent the following telegram, in response to an invitation to attend the silver convention at Carson City: "Hon. Robert Briggs, chairman Carson City Nevada. Your invitation to attend the silver convention at Carson City, is just received and I regret my inability to respond in person. Please extend to the convention assurance of my hearty sympathy in the movement. Let the friends of silver stand united, firm and true and our silver, the savior of the mining industry in the United States, will again take its just and equal rank with gold in the commercial affairs of the world."

ACCIDENTS.

A BAD SMASH

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.—The bursting of the cylinder head in the engine of the Dobson car works throws 1,000 operatives out of employment and entails a loss to the firm of $20,000.

The carpet works of Thomas L. Leedom have resumed work, after a shut down of two weeks, in the finishing department.

TWO MEN KILLED

ST PAUL, Jan 30.—Alex Anderson, aged 40, and Charles Wickstrum, aged 35, were killed this morning by a bank under which they were digging caving in.

Wrecks of Humanity.

Wrecks of humanity, with nerves shattered, mentally weak and powerless by youthful follies and ailing nervous debility, impoverishment, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will power, weak back and kindred weaknesses should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise giving unfailing means of cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association Buffalo N. Y.

To Regain Health

Use Dr Henley's Celery Nerve and Iron

THE EAST.

Prominent Democrats Call upon the President-elect.

THE DENVER SILVER CONVENTION.

It Adopts a Platform and Adjourns Sine Die—Railway Accident near Jersey City—Ku Klux Murderer Hanged.

THE "HERALD" BLAMES CLEVELAND

NEW YORK, Jan 30.—The *Herald* editorially says: That the treaty with Nicaragua for a canal should be rejected by the senate is unfortunate, disgraceful and humiliating. That it should be defeated by the votes of a great body of democratic senators is a matter which greatly concerns the democratic party, which is thus put into a position so false, so contrary to what we believe to be the desire of the great mass of the people of the United States, so hostile to our security and our honorable future, that at the very outset of its career it invites the strongest public condemnation. Cleveland has, in our judgement, been silent too long, in the face of this blunder into which his party in the senate has been led by Senator Bayard. It is necessary for him to speak out. Either Bayard has spoken and acted as his mouthpiece, and in the expression of his views, of which fact everybody in the democratic leaders in Washington, and we think of the country at large also, have a right to know, or Bayard has spoken only his own sentiments, which will make a very great difference. If it had been known or believed to be Cleveland's wish that the treaty should be ratified, democratic senators would, we are assured, have followed his wishes. They followed Bayard because they believed that in so doing they followed Cleveland. They have a right to know from him whether they understood his policy correctly. He cannot remain silent, because to do so will expose his party to a constant repetition and almost daily succession of blunders like this or which his silence is mainly responsible.

CARLISLE AT ALBANY

ALBANY, N Y., Jan 30.—Speaker Carlisle and wife arrived from New York, and immediately went to rooms prepared for them. Carlisle later was driven in a covered sleigh to President-elect Cleveland's residence. The letter in answer to which Carlisle came to Albany is understood to have stated that the president-elect would be glad to see him and avail himself of any suggestions Carlisle might have to offer in regard to measures and men for his cabinet. It is believed that Carlisle, while he will not accept a cabinet position, is very anxious Cleveland shall appoint a tariff reformer as secretary of the treasury. He does not urge the selection of pronounced free traders, but will be satisfied with a man of moderate views. Carlisle passed the evening with Governor Hall.

IRISHMEN CALL UPON CLEVELAND

ALBANY, N Y., Jan 30.—John Boyle O'Reilly and John E. Fitzgerald, prominent citizens of Boston, called upon President-elect Cleveland to-day, and had a long conversation with him. Cleveland was in his usual affable mood, although complaining of a cold. The visit, it is reported, was for the purpose of advocating the appointment to a cabinet position of Congressman Collins or some other prominent Irish-American. The gentlemen denied this, and said the object was only a desire to shake hands with Grover Cleveland, for whose election they had worked in New England.

A CABINET SEAT

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—Cleveland's cabinet begins to be discussed here, and the names mentioned most prominently in democratic conversation are here given. Secretary of state, Pendleton; secretary of the treasury, Garland of Arkansas; secretary of war, Morrison; secretary of the navy, Patrick H. Collins of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, John T. Morgan of Alabama; postmaster general, George Miller of Nebraska—attorney general, William C. Whitney of New York.

BILLS CHARGES TO BE INVESTIGATED

DENVER, Jan 30.—The house of representatives to-day unanimously adopted resolutions providing for an investigation of the charges made by Senator Hill, in a recent interview in Chicago, in which he stated that he was defeated for the position of United States senator by the free use of money.

CALLING ON CLEVELAND

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—Representative Randall returned to Washington to-day from Albany, where he was in conference with President-elect Cleveland. Speaker Carlisle left for Albany last evening. He will probably return here to-morrow.

A REPORTER IMPRISONED WITH HONORS.

NEW YORK, Jan 30.—A Rochester special says of the imprisonment of Reporter John Dennis, for contempt, in not answering questions concerning the authorship of certain articles in the Rochester *Democrat*. The articles in question were for the purpose of exposing corruption in the city government, and relating to recent exposures and frauds. At jail trials held several days this afternoon, lawyers, business men, physicians, clergymen and others calling, and his apartments were strewn with remembrances from personal friends. A majority of the journalists of the city assembled at the jail, and being granted use of the sheriff's parlors, held a meeting, with Isaac D. Marshall, managing editor of the *Post and Express*, as chairman. Resolutions approving Dennis' position, and criticising the law that would condemn an innocent man to incarceration without bail, for refusing to divulge secrets of information, while engaged in the work of exposing corruption while many of the men who were recently charged and indicted for crimes, have never been deprived of their liberty, and also pledging him their hearty support, were adopted.

THE SANTA CLARA'S SIDE OF THE STORY

NEW YORK, Jan 30.—Chapman & Co., New York agents of the American ship Santa Clara, from San Francisco, and recently in collision with the Holyhead and Dublin packet, Admiral Moorsom, off Holyhead, have mail advices from Liverpool which show that the charge of ill-treatment brought against the captain and crew of the Santa Clara by some of the survivors of the Admiral Moorsom were hasty and ill judged. Everything possible was done by the Santa Clara to make comfortable those saved. The Santa Clara was more seriously damaged than at first reported. Her stern was badly smashed, and three weeks will be necessary to put the vessel in a seaworthy condition. The British board of trade made an official examination into the position and condition of the Santa Clara's lights on the night of the collision, and pronounced them all right.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—North Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather and local rains. California, fair weather, followed by local rains.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

It Adopts a Platform and Adjourns Sine Die—The Proceedings.

DENVER, Col., Jan 30.—In the national silver convention this morning the committee on resolutions presented majority and minority reports. The first advocates the enforcement of the Bland act to its limit, thus securing coinage of four million silver dollars monthly. The minority report favors free and unlimited coinage. It is not likely that either of these reports will be adopted as presented. The reports were then under discussion.

To-day's deliberations of the national silver convention were of the most harmonious character. None of the unruly spirit predominant in the first sessions was observable. Discussion of reports presented by the committee on resolutions continued nearly the whole day, and was participated in by a large number of delegates, prominent among whom were Congressman Kelly of and Congressman elect Sykes.

THE PLATFORM.

At o'clock the majority report, amended in some important particulars, passed by a unanimous vote. It reads as follows:

The states and territories of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona, in convention assembled at Denver, Colorado January 28, 1885, adopt the following resolutions as a declaration of principles:

First—That we are in favor of the doctrine of bimetallism, as embodied in the laws of the United States previous to 1873, and we urge the enactment of those laws at the earliest practicable moment.

Second—That in the interests of trade and commerce we demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion at the present standard of coinage.

Third—We demand that congress shall pass an act limiting the secretary of the treasury to withdraws from circulation all one and two dollar bills, in order to give a larger circulation to the standard dollar.

Fourth—We condemn the secretaries of the treasury for their unlawful versions of the provisions of the Bland bill and other laws relating to amendments, and demand that clearing house certificates and obligations of the government be paid without discrimination, in gold and silver, or gold and silver certificates.

Fifth—*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that a law ad[illegible]ory to the national bank act be enacted, whereby said banks throughout the United States shall keep not less than a fixed per cent of their legal reserves in said bullion silver coin and also the redemption fund of said banks shall be in silver coin.

Sixth—That until congress shall restore silver to its ancient, rightful and constitutional equality with gold, in respect to coinage, we demand liberal construction and faithful execution of the provisions of the Bland bill.

Seventh—That the demands and recommendations here made are based on broader grounds than any consideration of mere speculation or protection of a particular industry, that they are the well high forgotten terms of a wise constitution and laws, under which this nation has gained its place as the foremost people of the globe that silver needs no such protection as is extended to the pampered industries of the east, that this question touches the dearest interests of every human being of this broad land, and that it involves the question of whether a debt paying nation of the nation shall be so changed as to increase the value of notes, bonds, mortgages and all fixed incomes, and decrease the value of all other property and also involves the proper execution of our constitution and our laws.

AN APPEAL TO CLEVELAND

P. C. Snyder of Kansas offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The material and commercial interests of the southern and western portions of this nation are of great importance to the prosperity of the whole nation and,

WHEREAS, The secretary of the treasury sways the financial power of the administration, and has seemed to possess power to almost nullify acts of congress, as is notable instances in the manner the treasury has been administered in the passage of the act known as the Bland silver bill,

Resolved, That the silver convention, composed of delegates from several states and territories, of all political opinions and complexions, earnestly request President-elect Grover Cleveland to select some statesman for secretary of the treasury who will not work to the interest of the national banks and eastern brokers but will recognize the great interests of the south and west, in shaping the financial policy of the administration, and strive to promote the interests of the whole people, instead of consulting the wishes of magnates of Wall street.

A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to President-elect Cleveland.

The committee appointed to consider a platform for the silver association made its report, which was adopted. It declares that the purposes of the association shall be the securing of such national legislation and action as will make effectual the recommendations and principles promulgated by this convention upon the coinage of silver. The name of the organization shall be the National Bi-metallic Association. A preliminary committee of fifteen from the states here represented was appointed to prepare a memorial address embodying the principles declared by this convention on the subject of the coinage of silver currency, it provides for a national convention, fix the basis of representation therein and perform all the duties incident to their office. The preliminary committee is required to enter upon the discharge of its duties without delay.

The convention adjourned sine die.

DISASTROUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT

DELAWARE CITY, January 30.—The Philadelphia express on the Reading railroad was wrecked at Greenville this morning. Some lives are reported lost. The train consisted of four coaches, well filled with passengers. The accident occurred between the Danforth avenue station and cemetery bridge. The train was running rapidly when a wheel of the forward coach broke, and the cars was derailed. A train into Locust train and was upset and the other three cars wrecked. The accident was witnessed by mounted policemen, who telephoned the fact to police headquarters. Various hospitals have dispatched surgeons and ambulances to the scene. Up to the present time 25 wounded persons have been removed from the wreck, and many more are yet to be extricated.

There were 70 passengers on board. It is remarkable many were not killed outright. The rear brakeman broke the upper windows of the rear coach and helped out the passengers. Overturned stoves set fire to the wreck in several places but it was extinguished by the efforts of the brakemen and rescued passengers. The Long Branch express came along a few minutes after the disaster, but was stopped by a danger signal. A special train was sent out from Jersey City and brought back the passengers from the wrecked train.

The superintendent of the company reports that twenty persons were wounded, only one seriously. It is estimated the wreck will cost the company $100,000. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a wheel in the forward car.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

EX-KLUX MURDERER HANGED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan 30.—At Corning, Clay county to-day, Lafayette Melton, a white man aged 25, was hanged for murdering Franklin Hale four years ago. It was proved on trial that Melton was captain of the order of the southern brotherhood known as the Ku Klux. Hale had been talking about them, and a plot was formed to whip him. A masked party found Hale in the woods at night and whipped him to death. Melton was convicted chiefly on the evidence of H. S. Lawrence, one of the party, but who a year after turned state's evidence.

NOTED OUTLAW CAPTURED

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Jan 30.—A sheriff's posse arrived to-day with Meredith Cole, the noted outlaw leader and five members of his gang, captured in Indian territory. The other men are Askel, formerly a sheriff in Texas the two Clark brothers, and the Barber brothers. Cole had been outlawed seven years. He was wounded and disabled in the capture, but made a strong resistance. A seventh member of the band was killed.

ARREST OF A FORGER

ST PAUL, Jan 30.—J. H. Diehl, wanted in New Richmond, Wisconsin, for forgeries on two banks, amounting to $15,000, arrived in this city, in charge of Sheriff Campbell of St Croix county, Wisconsin, yesterday, who arrested him at Helena, Montana. He is figured as a forger in Los Angeles, California, and Helena, Montana, his operations amounting to about $8000.

SULLIVAN FINED

BOSTON, Jan 30.—John L. Sullivan was fined $15 in the municipal court this morning, for fast driving and unnecessary cruelty in beating a horse.

FAILURES

THE WEEK'S FAILURES

NEW YORK, Jan 30.—Failures the last seven days for the United States, 317; Canada, 37; total, 354, as compared with a total of 421 last week, and 420 the week previous. There is a decrease in every section of the country, though failures in the west and south are still very numerous.

RAILROAD NOTES.

WESTERN POOL MEETING.

CHICAGO, Jan 30.—The Pacific coast and Colorado Utah pools will meet here to-morrow, to consider the question of renewing their agreements, which expire by limitation on that date.

ROSSA'S PAPER PROHIBITED.

DUBLIN, Jan 30.—The Castle authorities have again prohibited the circulation in Ireland of O'Donovan Rossa's paper.

A CONSTANT COUGH with Shortness of Breath ...ailing Strength and Wasting of Flesh all betoken ...Lungs more or less seriously affected, and demand ...prompt treatment. By using Dr Jayne's Expectorant serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

Dr Henley's Celery
Beef and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor

PACIFIC COAST.

The Examination of Spreckels for Shooting De Young.

A BIG FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Three Foundlings Taken from Chinese Purchasers—The Officers of the Wrecked Gangarian Exonerated from Blame.

SARAH ALTH

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1880

PUBLISHED BY THE OREGONIAN

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

It appears from the annual circular issued by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., New York, showing the number of failures that have occurred throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada during the past year, together with the amount of liabilities, that notwithstanding the depressing circumstances of the commercial situation the failures were not considerably less in proportion than they were in 1878. During the past year one in every 95 traders failed; in 1878 one in every 84 came to grief. The liabilities are also less than in 1878. The highest percentage of failures was in the Pacific states and territories, one in every 74, and the lowest in the Middle states, one in every 107. But the average liabilities were less in the Pacific states and territories than in any other part of the country. Among the states Oregon had an exceptionally high percentage of failures with a low average of liabilities. The number in business in 1884 was 2842, and the number of failures was 220, one in every 12. In Washington territory one trader in every 15 failed with a lower average liability than in this state. One cause of this large percentage of failures in Oregon and Washington is the fact that a large number of small traders in the country have been doing business on a basis of extended credits, which was essentially wrong and perilous in good times, and utterly inadequate to sustain them through a period of depression. The country has been going through liquidation, and while creditors have been obliged to enter larger sums than usual in the column of profit and loss, the actual condition of things has not been made much worse by these failures. The commercial situation has only become a matter of record.

For the country at large the chief cause of depression arises from the difficulty in adjusting the difference between the value of money and the value of things purchased. For all the necessaries of life the purchasing power of a dollar is vastly more than it was a year ago. The owner of produce, resulting from overproduction has borne heavily upon the farmer, the trader and the railway stockholder, and yet is fortunate for those who depend upon labor in the industrial centers and those in other pursuits. The country wants for nothing. It is blessed with an abundance in all that goes to make up wealth. The fact that the farmer can produce almost everything that he needs for the sustentation of life, and that a dollar will buy almost one-third more food and clothing than it would two years ago, are circumstances of the utmost import. The highest and most permanent form of prosperity is based upon economy in living, and the possibility of being able to procure food and raiment at prices much lower than have hitherto prevailed, is sure to pave the way to the return of more prosperous times. It is, perhaps, a necessary preparation for much better condition of things that this experience should be gone through.

One gratifying feature of the situation is that the tendency of the rich to get richer and the poor to get poorer has been checked. The decline in values has more seriously affected the rich than the poor. The shrinkage among the wealthy has been proportionately much greater than the reduction in the resources of those depending upon their labor for a livelihood. The paradoxical notion that progress and poverty went hand in hand might, as this circular says, "have come, no doubt, to be well founded," if the conditions heretofore existing had long continued to prevail. But there has been a rude shaking up in representative quarters, and values possessed by rich people have been mercilessly cut down to an extent almost incredible. The disappearance of great fortunes through the decline, has been immensely more rapid that their growth, even in times of the greatest possible inflation. That this process is a permanently hurtful one to the country generally a good many will doubt, though in the meantime it may have most serious results to the parties named immediately affected. There can be no mistake about the fact that lower prices for every necessary of life, and lower rates for transportation, form a basis for a better future, than high figures, large profits, extended credit, heavy indebtedness, and all the extravagances which these conditions foster.

While there are still many economic problems of great complexity surrounding the industrial and commercial situation, it is an admitted fact that "nothing will so much contribute to the greatest good of the greatest number as reduced prices for the necessaries of life, such as food, fuel and raiment. With such a condition of things to be encouraged by the payments of property—with enormous accumulations of money—with lessened indebtedness—with the absence of political excitement, and with the whole world generally contented, industrious and full of resource, a more favorable condition cannot be imagined than prevails in this country for a substantially prosperous and successful future. The immediate prospect is a trying ordeal, in which failures may be numerous and losses large, but that this depression is only a temporary condition probably of shorter duration than most people imagine is a conviction that must force itself upon the minds of those who take into consideration the many favorable circumstances that exist for a return to more prosperous times."

Senator Hoar's report has introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the construction and operation of railroads which connect any corporation organized under the laws of this state to improve or occupy the right of way in any secure within or without its limits." Any other railroad corporation may thus acquire the right of way upon payment of its actual cost. It further provides for the forfeiture of any railroad which the company neglects to operate for six months, and for its appropriation by any other company. It also forbids any company to abandon any portion of its constructed road without the consent of the land owners, through whose lands it passes. The bill is intended apparently to prohibit the acquiring of rights of way for the purpose of preventing the construction of lines in the state ought not to be tolerated. The provisions in the matter of the bill would seem to be very proper ones.

Secretary McCulloch is introducing genuine reform in the civil service by cutting up the number of officials the treasury department who have not to do but run political errands and make themselves generally offensive as partisan politicians. The services rendered belong to the numerous army of special treasury agents who have been appointed at various times under the pretense of helping to enforce the laws against the customs, but in reality to provide for some political friends who make a failure of it at the public expense in such way. Some of these special agents have been and are still among the most efficient men in the government employ. They have had long experience and have been useful to unearth numerous cases of undervaluation and downright smuggling. But where there is work for one of these agents two or three manage to get appointed and live at the public expense. Captain Brackett, whose office has been under investigation, complained to secretary Folger more than a year ago about the absurdity of keeping on his staff twenty-seven men when there were not forty-six to do. The surplus men were discharged, but Mr. McCulloch finds that the force is now up to the number of forty-six, several of them at the United States marshals to further need of the services.

It is estimated that the value of the improved real estate of business in Boston is $1,000,000,000, and that the value of the personal property is $500,000,000. The total valuation of the state is $1,500,000,000. The city of Boston has a debt of $37,000,000, and the state has a debt of $37,000,000, making the total debt of the city and state $74,000,000. The city of Boston has a debt of $37,000,000, and the state has a debt of $37,000,000, making the total debt of the city and state $74,000,000.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House Refuses to Pass the Bill to Incorporate the Dalles Bridge Company.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Oregon met in the Capitol at Salem, on the 31st day of January, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. The roll was called, and all members were present except [illegible]. The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and the result was declared as follows: [illegible]

It is estimated that the value of the improved real estate of business in Boston is $1,000,000,000, and that the value of the personal property is $500,000,000. The total valuation of the state is $1,500,000,000. The city of Boston has a debt of $37,000,000, and the state has a debt of $37,000,000, making the total debt of the city and state $74,000,000.

Review of the Day's Work

SALEM, Jan. 30. [illegible]

THE PUBLIC LEVEE BILL

[illegible]

THE NARROW GUAGE

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALEM, Oregon, October 1, 1880.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SALEM, Oregon, October 1, 1880.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO
neers and Commission Merchants,
LE TEST IRON AND
SAWS BELTING AND
Rubber Packing and
STEAM GAUGES
SUPPLIES
WOODWORKING MACHINERY.
& BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND
ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.
& BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND
WOODWORKING MACHINERY.
& BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE
Front and Davis P. Island, Or.
ATLIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
and produce dealer 142 First street
YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS AND
Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan
to Lime Co., 3 Front street, corner of Ash.
WEST—J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST
Commission merchants, general and dairy produce
Front st., between Washington and Stark.
BURCH & CO. SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Specialties—Wheat, flour, salmon
cases, etc. No. 10 Front and Ash sts.
AND FARM MACHINERY.
GREER & CO. FLOURING MILLS EXCHANGE
All kinds of flouring mill machinery.
Front street. See circular
L. & CO. ISLAND IRON WORKS, FRONT STREET,
manufacturers of Perkins' Horse Powers, Saw
Circular Saw Mills and Stationary Engines.
BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY,
Wholesale and retail dealers in farm and mill machinery,
Front st., Portland, Or.
DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE
Mower, Reaper, Canton Plow, Thresher, Harness
under wagons. Front, First and Ash Sts.
TURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM
Carry and deal in agricultural implements
and spring wagons, buggies, carriages
and stationary engines, saw mills and
machinery a specialty, rubber and leather
belting.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS
LIEN, RESIDENCE COR. N. EIGHTH
and J. Office Second and Ash.
KIGER—HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Cham ridge building, Third and Morrison
PAYNE'S KARMO PILLS
Are the best. First and Pine sts.
CURE
CURE
CURE

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1881

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan

Alta	9	Bale & Norcross	9
Best & Belcher	9	Mexican	9
Hale & Con	66	Mono	1 10
Bullion	15	Ophir	6
Bulwer	10	Potosi	6
Challar	6	Savage	6
Con Cal & Virginia	10	Sierra Nevada	40
Crown Point	7	Silver Jacket	6
Gould & Curry	10	Utah	10

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York Jan 0

Pacific Mail	51	Western Union	8
Northwestern	1	Lake Shore	1
N P common	15	D & R G Stock	1

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

N P Preferred	7	Northwestern	9
Or Trans	2	Lake Shore	1
Western Union	8	D & R G Central	1
Pacific Mail	5		

HISTORY OF THE NARROW GAUGE.

We have been requested to publish the following statement

[illegible]

The Oregon Railway Company was originally formed to purchase from an Oregon corporation the Oregon Railway Company of Oregon using that line mile of road known as the Cascade or old road connecting the same by branches running southward through the Willamette valley to the Columbia river. The contract between the Oregonian Railway Company and the Oregon Railway Company of Oregon contained a clause requiring the latter company to build the road gradually producing a state of running discharge. It took more from the Oregonian company than the increase of spending it on improvements which it was performed. When application was made to the Oregonian Company regarding the matter, the O R & N Co counseled itself by mail for and plentiful stirs and evasions. It pleaded for time, the approach of winter, when no work could be done. Then it asked for the leases on the ground of unseasonable embarrassments, consequent on the retirement of Mr Villard. When it suggested that it was about to propose a great change in the nature of a payment on which it would be satisfactory to all parties. Finally in May last, upon the application for access of Red own attorney of the Northern Pacific, it made the discovery that it was in default and refused to pay the rental due to the Oregonian. Railway Company. It refused to make good its covenants. It refused to perform the work it was bound to do. This line of reasoning was carried out to the end. Attempts were made to take possession of the road. The Oregonian Company then took action on the ground that the company had failed to perform its agreements. The lease was suddenly withdrawn on the equal three days notice. It is no doubt that the result would be the foreclosure of the company. Shares went down to 5 dollars. Bonds, the main debt of the company, were likewise depreciated. This ruin the Oregonian Company, the owners of the O R & N Co would in with their usual coups for the purpose of their ownership of the Northern Pacific.

The Oregonian Company has not gone into foreclosure proceedings. It has not even threatened to do so. It has not brought suit. The O R & N Co did by subsequent and secret arrangement with the O & C R R attempt to operate the narrow gauge road in subordination to the interests of the latter named corporation—that was the ground upon which the Oregonian Railway Company will most assuredly seek redress in a court of justice enough. It not only never sanctioned such an arrangement but has been continually injured by it. That the lease from Portland to Yamhill was not renewed on the terms the public would have been distasteful to the company's management is more ways than one.

So far as its direction and shareholders were concerned no railroad enterprise to this or any other state was ever more thoroughly conceived or carried out. Projected by men of integrity and standing in Dundee subscribed for out of their own earnings at that indust ious community, the Oregonian railway was built as a legitimate undertaking, in a manner which the faith of contracts and the rights of property would warrant. [illegible]

What it is been the result? The stockholders for one or two dividends and the securities sold did with a previously unknown liability. Their road and equipment broken up, their losses and their contracts treated as waste paper.

More than two years after the formation of the company the shareholders were called upon to pay the dividends of the Gresham road. Had the existence of the O R & N Co been known it would be easy for the Oregonian Railway Company would have proceeded. The contract warranting the Gresham road first from debts, which was published in the prospectus of the Oregonian Company was held in the supreme court of the state to be worth no more than the paper it was written on. And this result been forces on the Oregonian Railway Company would certainly never have come into being. The unfortunate shareholders find themselves compelled to pay the debts of persons they had never heard of, and against the very existence of which they believed themselves to be protected by the most stringent warranty that legal skill could devise.

In the back of all this came the repudiation of the lease by the O R & N Co. That corporation by playing fast and loose with its pledges by secret treaty with another company prevented the road from being completed to the full extent of its ability. It broke the East Side division into three. It connected parts by suffering the worst of railroad gaps in the North and South Yamhill to remain unrepaired. It wholly neglected and abandoned the Gresham portion of the road, and all over the road flagrantly produced a state of running disrepair. It took money from the Oregonian company on the increase of spending it on improvements which it never performed. When complaint was made to the Oregonian Company regarding the matter, the O R & N Co counseled itself by mail for and plentiful stirs and evasions. It pleaded for time, the approach of winter, when no work could be done. Then it asked for the leases on the ground of unseasonable embarrassments, consequent on the retirement of Mr Villard. When it suggested that it was about to propose a great change in the nature of a payment on which it would be satisfactory to all parties. Finally in May last, upon the application for access of Red own attorney of the Northern Pacific, it made the discovery that it was in default and refused to pay the rental due to the Oregonian. Railway Company. It refused to make good its covenants. It refused to perform the work it was bound to do. This line of reasoning was carried out to the end. Attempts were made to take possession of the road. The Oregonian Company then took action on the ground that the company had failed to perform its agreements. The lease was suddenly withdrawn on the equal three days notice. It is no doubt that the result would be the foreclosure of the company. Shares went down to 5 dollars. Bonds, the main debt of the company, were likewise depreciated. This ruin the Oregonian